

ART. IV.—*Studies in Australian Lepidoptera.*

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[Read 20th April, 1922.]

In this paper I have described a number of species from three localities, omitting the *Geometrites*, which are included in another publication.

(1) From a collection made by Mr. J. A. Kershaw on the Claudie River, in the Cape York Peninsula. This river, which is not marked in most maps, flows into Lloyd Bay to the north of Cape Direction, at about latitude 13°S. The area chiefly collected over was situated from seven to ten miles inland, and consisted of both open forest and dense tropical rainforest.

(2) A collection made in Tasmania by Mr. G. H. Hardy.

(3) Species captured by myself in the luxuriant rainforest and fern-tree gullies of the Queensland National Park in the MacIntyre Range, at an altitude of 2000 to 4000 feet.

I have also taken this opportunity of completing and correcting my former revisions of five of the smaller families, the *Syntomidae*, *Uraniadae*, *Epiplemidæ*, *Thyrididae*, and *Aegeriadae*, and have added a revision of the *Tineodidae*. A few new forms, of which it appears desirable to publish the descriptions, belonging to other groups, have been also included.

Fam. SYNTOMIDAE.

Since the publication of my revision (Proc. Lin. Soc., 1904, N.S.W., p. 834), I have described one new species (*Syntomis phaeochyta*, ib. 1906, p. 678), and I have now several more.

CERYX AFFINIS.

Ceryx affinis, Roths., Nov. Zool., 1910, p. 429, and 1911, pl. iii., fig. 15. Hmps., Cat. Lep. Phal. Suppl. i., p. 4.

I have not seen this species. It should be recognisable by the orange abdominal rings being interrupted on dorsum except on penultimate segment.

N.Q., Kuranda, near Cairns (Dodd). Also from New Guinea.

CERYX RHYSOPTILA, n. sp.

♂ 25-30 mm. Head blackish; face and back of crown orange-yellow. Palpi yellow. Antennae blackish; in ♂ simple, minutely ciliated. Thorax black; tegulae and patagia orange-yellow. Abdomen black with six orange-yellow rings; tuft black. Legs blackish; femora and tibiae suffused with yellowish on inner surface; anterior tibiae and tarsi thickened with rough scales, yellow on inner sur-

face. Forewings narrow; black with hyaline colourless spots; an elongate-triangular spot in cell; a larger spot between this and dorsum, extended towards base and tornus; an elongate-oval, undivided subapical spot; a circular supraternal spot, nearly equally divided; cilia black. Hindwings small, somewhat shrivelled, termen indented above tornus; black, an irregular orange-yellow basal spot, with a rounded median projection, cilia black.

N.Q., Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton, in November and December; two specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

SYNTOMIS XANTHOSOMA.

Amata tunneyi, Roths., Nov. Zool., 1910, p. 431, and 1911.

Pl. iii., fig. 44. Hmps., Cat. Lep. Phal. Suppl. i., p. 14, is a synonym.

N.W.A., Derby; two examples taken by Mr. W. D. Dodd received from the South Australian Museum.

SYNTOMIS PACTOLINA.

Q., Brisbane, in October; one specimen differing from the type in the distal spot of the hindwing being smaller and separated from the most part from proximal spot, confluent only beneath costa.

SYNTOMIS AMOENARIA.

Syntomis amoenaria, Swin., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), ix., p. 418 (1902). Hmps., l.c., p. 20.

I have not seen this species.

N.W.A., Roeburne.

SYNTOMIS PYROCOMA.

Hampson records this as *cingulata*, Butl., but that name is preoccupied in the genus (Weber, 1801). I am not sure that *melitospila*, Turn., is more than a local race of this species.

SYNTOMIS MICROSPILA, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 29-30 mm. Head orange, with some fuscous scales between antennae. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous; apices white; in ♂ slightly serrate. Thorax dark fuscous, tegulae orange; sometimes with a few orange scales at posterior apex. Abdomen dark fuscous, with 7 orange rings in ♂, 6 in ♀; tuft dark fuscous, in ♀ whitish at apex. Legs dark fuscous; anterior tibiae with an orange tuft on under-side. Forewings elongate; dark fuscous, with small dull orange spots tending towards obsolescence; basal and sub-dorsal spots more or less quadrangular; spot in cell subtriangular; subapical spot nearly or wholly obsolete; supraternal very small, nearly equally divided; cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous; a moderate or small basal spot, nearly or quite obsolete on costal side of median; a very small undivided distal spot sometimes nearly obsolete; cilia dark fuscous.

Allied to *S. insularis*, but differing in the great reduction or obsolescence of the distal spots in both wings, and with intermediate spot wholly absent.

N.Q., Cooktown, in December; Kuranda, near Cairns, in January; three specimens.

SYNTOMIS OCHROSPILA, n.sp.

♂ ♀ 25-30 mm. Head dark fuscous; face, back of crown, and behind eyes yellow. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous; in ♂ shortly bipectinate.(1) Thorax dark fuscous; tegulae and a posterior spot yellow. Abdomen dark fuscous with 7 orange-yellow rings in ♂, 6 in ♀; tuft dark fuscous, with an orange-yellow spot on dorsum, larger in ♀. Legs dark fuscous. Forewings moderately broad; dark fuscous; spots moderate, whitish-ochreous; basal spot small; dorsal spot elongate, oblique, often with a small spot or dot above it; spot in cell subtriangular; subapical spot elongate, rarely with a dot above it at apex; supraternal spot moderate, equally divided; cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous; basal spot moderate or rather small; distal spot moderate, unequally divided, the upper segment very small; cilia dark fuscous.

Easily distinguished by the pale-spotted wings, dark fuscous patagia, and abdominal tuft, and pectinate ♂ antennae.

N.Q., Ingham, in April and May; four specimens received from Mr. G. N. Goldfinch.

ERESSA MEGALOSPILA, nom. nov.

Eressa strepsimeris, Hmps., Cat. Lep. Phal. Suppl. i., p. 47, pl. iii., fig. 13, *nec.* Meyr.

This is the North Australian representative of the North Queensland *strepsimeris*, Meyr. (*xanthostacta*, Hmps.). It is larger than that species, the spots are much larger and more transparent, and the basal spots of hindwings are largely developed. Meyrick's type was from Bowen, and his description is of the small-spotted species.

N.A., Darwin, Daly River.

ERESSA PAUROSPILA, n. sp.

♂ 26-30 mm. Head blackish; face and an anterior spot on crown ochreous. Palpi blackish. Antennae blackish; in ♂ shortly bipectinate.(1) Thorax blackish with a posterior orange spot. Abdomen blackish, with six ochreous rings; first ring interrupted on both sides on dorsum; tuft blackish, at apex ochreous. Legs blackish. Forewings blackish, with five pale-ochreous, semi-translucent spots; first between basal part of cell and dorsum; second in cell; third very small beneath $\frac{3}{4}$ costa; fourth and fifth small, separated by vein 4, before middle of termen. Hindwings blackish; two ochreous spots; first basal, moderate, bisected by a blackish line on cubital vein; second minute, subapical.

Nearest *E. geographica*, but with fewer and smaller spots on wings, and only one spot on thorax.

N.S.W., Bulli, in March; three specimens received from Mr. G. H. Hardy, who has presented the type to the Queensland Museum.

EUCHROMIA POLYMENA.

N.W.A., Wyndham; two specimens received from Mr. L. J. Newman. Previously the only Australian record for this wide-ranging species was a single specimen in the Macleay Museum, said to be from North Australia.

Fam. ARCTIADAE.

HESTIARCHA ATALA, n. sp.

♂ 30 mm. Head ochreous. Palpi short (about 1), porrect or somewhat drooping; ochreous, slightly fuscous-tinged. Antennae (broken short) ochreous; in ♂ simple, shortly ciliated (1). Thorax brownish-ochreous. Abdomen with apical half densely hairy on dorsum and sides; brownish-ochreous; beneath ochreous. Legs ochreous; anterior pair suffused with fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa very slightly arched, apex rounded, termen scarcely oblique, rounded towards tornus; brownish-ochreous; cilia brownish-ochreous. Hindwings twice as broad as forewings, termen rounded; pale-ochreous; cilia pale-ochreous.

♀ Wings small, aborted, forewings when closed reaching nearly or quite as far as apex of abdomen.

In the ♂ the tongue is present but weakly developed. It differs from *Hestiarcha pyrrhopa*, Meyr., in the antennae not being pectinate, and vein 6 of forewings arising separately, not stalked with 7, 8; for I agree with Hampson that vein 9 is absent, not 6 as in Meyrick's diagnosis. Otherwise the peculiar neuration of both species is identical, except that in *atala*, the discocellulars of the hindwing, though weak are traceable, the cell being very short (about $\frac{1}{4}$). As these two forms agree in so many features, and must be allied, it would be unwise to separate them into two genera. The ♀ of *pyrrhopa* is unknown.

T., Mt. Wellington, in January and February; four examples (1, ♂ 3 ♀), all found at rest under stones by Mr. G. H. Hardy. One ♀ had emerged from a slight cocoon of silk and hairs. The types have been presented to the Queensland Museum.

HELIOSIA AEDUMENA, n. sp.

♂ 16-20 mm. Head brown-whitish; face and palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae brown-whitish; in ♂ serrate, shortly ciliated (1/3), with longer bristles (1). Thorax and abdomen brown-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; brown-whitish; markings fuscous; median discal dots at 1/3 and 2/3; sometimes a suffused dorsal spot at 1/3; a faint outwardly-curved line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to 2/3 dorsum; some suffusion on tornus and before-

mid-termen; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; ochreous-whitish; at apex sometimes fuscous-tinged.

N.Q., Kuranda, near Cairns, in July, August and October; four specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. **Panachranta**, nov.

Tongue present. Palpi slender, porrect, short, not reaching beyond frons. Antennae of ♂ shortly ciliated, with longer bristles. Tibial spurs moderate. Forewings with 2 from middle of cell, 3 from shortly before angle, 5 from slightly above angle, 6, 7, 8 stalked, 9 absent, 10 and 11 free, oblique. Hindwing with 2 from 2/3, 3, 4 from angle of cell stalked nearly to termen, 5 from well above angle, 6, 7 stalked, 8 from middle of cell; cell about 2/3.

Allied to *Brachiosia*, Hmps.

PANACHRANTA LIRIOLEUCA, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 22-25. Head white; face sometimes ochreous-tinged. Palpi pale-fuscous. Antennae white; in ♂ ochreous-tinged except towards base, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$, bristles 1. Thorax white; patagia ochreous-tinged. Abdomen white. Legs white; anterior pair more or less suffused with pale-fuscous; middle pair ochreous-tinged in ♂. Forewings moderately elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed; termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; white; costal edge sometimes ochreous; cilia white. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; cilia white.

N.Q., Cairns and Karanda, in September and October; four specimens.

MACADUMA STRONGYLA, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 16-19 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax in ♂ grey, in ♂ ochreous-tinged. Antennae grey; in ♂ ochreous-grey, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Abdomen grey; in ♂ ochreous-grey with ochreous tuft. Legs grey; in ♂ whitish-ochreous. Forewings short and broad, costa angled beyond middle, with a slight tuft at angle, slightly arched before angle, thence straight, apex and termen obtusely rounded; grey, in ♂ darker towards base and costa; costal edge ochreous in ♂, sometimes in ♀; a whitish discal dot at 3/5, absent in ♀; two finely dentate fuscous transverse lines; first at 2/5, very faint towards costa, in ♂ thickened towards dorsum; second from costal angle obliquely outwards, bent inwards in disc, and continued to dorsum at 4/5; cilia grey, on costa ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey.

N.Q., Kuranda, near Cairns, in September, October, March, April and May; six specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. **Eurypepla**, nov.

Palpi moderate, upturned, appressed to frons; second joint slender; terminal joint short, acute. Antennae in ♂ moderately ciliated. Tibial spurs long. Forewings rather broad; 2 from 2/3, 3 from well

before angle, 4 from angle, 5 from well above angle, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 7 arising after 9, 11 free. Hindwings broad, nearly circular, 2 from 3/4, 3 and 4 coincident, 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 long-stalked, 8 anastomosing with cell to 1/3.

EURYPELA PTERIDAULA, n. sp.

♂ 15-20 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi about 1; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous anteriorly; middle pair with some fuscous suffusion. Forewings broadly triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique; fuscous; a pale-ochreous transverse fascia near base, constricted or interrupted in middle; a large whitish spot on 2/3 costa, giving rise to a slender dentate line, bent outwards in middle, and again inwards to end on 2/3 dorsum; sometimes a whitish dot on costa before apex, and several similar dots on termen; cilia pale-ochreous. Hindwings nearly circular, termen strongly rounded; a dense patch of audroconia in cell on upper surface; pale-ochreous, with some grey suffusion towards costa and termen; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Q., National Park (2000 to 4000 ft.) in December and January; nine specimens beaten from dead fronds of tree-ferns.

PHILENORA PTERIDOPOLA, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 17-18 mm. Head pale-yellow, lower edge of face fuscous. Palpi 1, obliquely porrect; dark-fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in ♂ very short (1/4). Thorax fuscous. Abdomen pale-ochreous. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior and middle pairs suffused with fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; fuscous; markings pale-yellow; a basal patch on dorsum to 1/3, reaching about half across disc; a suffused inwardly oblique line from mid costa to end of dorsal basal patch; a triangular patch on dorsum beyond middle, extending nearly to tornus, joined by a fine dentate line from 3/4 costa, at first parallel to termen, then bent inwards; two dark-fuscous discal dots beyond 1/3 and before 2/3; a subterminal suffusion; cilia pale-ochreous, bases broadly barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale-ochreous; apical and costal area pale fuscous, joined by a suffused transverse median line from dorsum; cilia fuscous, on veins, tornus, and dorsum pale-ochreous.

N.Q., Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton (F. P. Dodd), in January and February; three specimens, which appear to belong to a local race, the forewings being yellower, and the basal patch larger, and extending nearly to costa.

Q., National Park (2500 to 4000 ft.), in December and January; ten specimens beaten from dead fronds of three-ferns.

THALLARACHA EPILEUCA, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 15-16 mm. Head white; face and palpi pale-grey. Antennae fuscous; in ♂ with short pectinations, each terminating in a tuft of

cilia and a longer bristle. Thorax white; bases of patagia sometimes fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair paler. Forewings subtriangular, costa gently arched; apex tolerably pointed, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous; a broad white streak on dorsum from base to middle, its outline wavy; a large white circular spot on $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, nearly or quite confluent with a small subapical spot, the former with lower margin sometimes irregularly invaded by fuscous; sometimes a short white erect streak from tornus towards costal spot; cilia fuscous, on subapical spot white. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale-grey; cilia pale-grey.

N:Q., Herberton; two ♀ in January and February (F. P. Dodd). Q., Mt. Tambourine, ♂ type in October. There are slight differences which may be sexual or varietal.

THALLARCHA EPICELA, n. sp.

♀ 18-19 mm. Head white; face grey. Palpi fuscous or grey. Antennae pale-grey; bases white. Thorax white, with a fuscous spot before middle. Abdomen whitish-ochreous; bases of segments grey towards middle. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair grey in front. Forewings subtriangular, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique; fuscous with indications of pale waved transverse lines; a white spot on base of dorsum, reaching to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsal edge, but forming a rounded or pointed process above dorsum beyond this; a large circular whitish spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, and a fine sinuate whitish transverse line beyond this, more or less distinct; a variably developed apical white spot; sometimes confluent white terminal spots above tornus; cilia fuscous, on apical spot whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; ochreous-whitish; a grey discal spot on end of cell; a slight greyish apical suffusion; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Variable, and nearly allied to the preceding species; best distinguished by the differently shaped white dorsal mark, and the discal dot on hindwings.

Q., National Park (3000 ft.) in December and January; two specimens.

TERMESSA ORTHOCROSSA, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 30-32 mm. Head, palpi, thorax and abdomen yellow. Thorax with a blackish dot on anterior margin of each patagium. Antennae fuscous; in ♂ slightly laminate, ciliatious $1\frac{1}{2}$. Legs yellow; tarsi dorsally barred with fuscous. Forewings broadly triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex subrectangular, termen straight to near tornus, scarcely oblique; rather pale yellow; a slender blackish costal streak from base to $\frac{4}{5}$, thickened into spots at base, $\frac{2}{5}$, and $\frac{4}{5}$; cilia blackish, interrupted by very narrow yellow bars opposite veins, on costa and tornus yellow. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly bowed on vein 3; pale-yellow; a circular blackish submarginal spot below middle; cilia pale-yellow.

Q., Toowoomba, in October; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Fam. NOCTUIDAE.

Subfam. AGARISTINAE.

Gen. *Prostheta*, nov.

Frons with a truncate conical prominence, at its apex a large circular depression with raised edge. Antennae dilated before apex. Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint covered with long, rough hairs; terminal joint short, hairy. Thorax and abdomen(?) not crested. Posterior tibiae with long rough hairs on dorsum. Neuration normal.

Intermediate in structure between *Periscepta*, Turn., and *Phalaenoides*, Lew., agreeing with the former in the palpi, with the latter in the antennae. I will not be sure of the absence of abdominal crests, as the type is not in the best condition. Specifically it is very different from species of both these genera.

PROSTHETA ACRYPTA, n. sp.

♂ 22 mm. Head blackish with lateral whitish streaks. Palpi blackish, towards base whitish; apex of second joint whitish. Thorax [abraded] blackish with whitish spots. Abdomen blackish with some whitish scales; a basal dorsal spot and tuft pale-ochreous. Legs blackish; tibiae and tarsi with whitish annulations; hairs on posterior tibiae ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, slightly oblique; blackish with some whitish irroration and whitish-ochreous spots; a minute subcostal basal spot; a subcostal spot near base with another obliquely beyond it in disc; a spot beneath $1/3$ costa, with another obliquely beyond it in disc; a spot beneath $2/3$ costa, with another close beneath it; a series of subterminal spots, those in middle smaller; cilia blackish, on tornus white. Hindwings with termen rounded; orange-ochreous; a blackish discal spot on costal side of middle; a broad blackish terminal band containing a series of subterminal whitish spots; cilia blackish, mixed with whitish.

Type in South Australian Museum.

S.A., Tumby ; one specimen.

Subfam. AGROTINAE.

AGROTIS POLIOTIS, Hmps.

Agrotis bromeana, Auriv., Arkiv. f. Zool., Stockholm. Band xiii., p. 16, T. i, f. 6. N.W.A., Broome.

A ♀ example admirably figured.

Subfam. MELANCHRINAE.

DASYGASTER PAMMACHA, n. sp.

♀ 23-24 mm. Head brownish with a few blackish scales; face paler with a pair of blackish spots above middle. Palpi slightly over 1; brownish with some dark-fuscous irroration. Thorax brownish-grey with a few blackish scales. Abdomen grey-brownish; densely

hairy on dorsum. Legs grey-brownish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex rectangular, termen straight, rounded beneath; whitish with a few scattered reddish-brown scales; a broad, somewhat irregular, dark-fuscous and reddish-brown median band from base to termen, irregularly expanded in middle, constricted before termen, triangularly expanded on termen; two similar terminal spots between this and tornus, the lower larger; similar dots on costa near base, at $\frac{1}{4}$, and middle; cilia reddish-brown mixed with fuscous and a few whitish scales. Hindwings with termen wavy, more deeply so beneath apex; fuscous; cilia pinkish-tinged, with median fuscous line and whitish apices. Underside fuscous with blackish discal mark at end of cell on hindwings.

T., Cradle Mountain, in December and January; two specimens from Mr. G. H. Hardy, the type presented to the Queensland Museum.

Subfam. ACRONYCTINAE.

EUPLEXIA PAMPREPTA, n. sp.

♂ 40 mm. Head white; centre of crown and lateral spots on face blackish. Palpi blackish; apices of three joints and inner surface of basal joint white. Antennae blackish; in ♂ minutely and evenly ciliated. Thorax blackish; tegulae brownish; posterior crest and bases of patagia white. Abdomen dark-fuscous, with dense whitish irroration except on penultimate segment. Legs blackish; tibiae and tarsi with white annulations; dorsum of posterior tibiae and tarsi with white annulations; dorsum of posterior tibiae whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, moderately oblique, wavy; marked with white, blackish, and grey, with a few ochreous points; base white; a sub-basal blackish line angled outwards; triangular costal blotches at $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, and $\frac{4}{5}$, partly blackish, partly grey, and a smaller similar spot at $\frac{3}{5}$; a sub-basal grey dorsal blotch; a dentate blackish line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; an irregular, central, partly grey, partly blackish, discal blotch beyond this line, surmounted by an ochreous dot on its posterior costal angle; followed by an angular white fascia; reniform broadly oval, outlined first with blackish, then with white, its centre grey above, ochreous beneath; a fine grey line traversing a white area from reniform to mid-dorsum; a grey postmedian fascia containing one or two ochreous dots, traversed by a dentate, blackish line, posteriorly edged with white, from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, at first bent outwards, then strongly sinuate inwards to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a strong white subterminal line, angled outwards, and touching termen in middle, angled inwards above dorsum; triangular blackish blotches on termen above middle and above tornus; cilia white, barred with blackish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, wavy; grey-whitish with fuscous discal dot, postmedian line, and broad terminal fascia; cilia fuscous with white bars.

Q., National Park (3000 ft.), in December; one example in perfect condition at light.

Gen. **Syntheta**.*Syntheta* Turn., P.L.S., N.S.W., 1902, p. 85.*Phaeopyra* Hmps., Cat. Lep. Phal. vii., p. 19 (1908).*Phaeomorpha* Turn., Tr. R.S., S.A., 1920, p. 149.

There is quite a tangle to be unravelled in the history of this genus. In describing it I made *xylitis* the type, but remarked that I referred *nigerrima* Gn. to the same genus, which I placed in Hampson's sub-family *Acronyctinae*. Hampson has adopted my genus for both species, but referred it to his *Noctuinae*, evidently on account of the origin of vein 5 of hindwings from near the lower angle of the cell. But this vein is only weakly developed, and in some *Acronyctinae*, for instance, *Euplexia dolorosa*, Wlk., vein 5 is quite as nearly approximated to 4 at its origin; and I now refer *nigerrima*, which has a well-developed series of abdominal crests to the genus *Euplexia*. It is a common species, and I venture to predict that the larvae, which should not remain long undiscovered, will prove to have all the prolegs fully developed.

Phaeopyra Hmps. is a synonym of *Syntheta*, and so is *Phaeomorpha* Turn. I distinguished the latter by the absence of a basal abdominal crest, but I find the crest is really present though small and often concealed by hairs. It will be as well to give a fresh diagnosis of the genus.

Frons not projecting. Palpi moderately long, ascending, appressed to frons; second joint thickened with loosely appressed scales; terminal joint moderate. Thorax with rounded anterior, and rather small, rough posterior crests. Abdomen with a small crest on dorsum of basal segment. Posterior tibiae hairy on dorsum. Forewings with neuration normal. Hindwings with 5 weakly developed, from much below middle of discocellulars ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$).

Antennae of ♂ in *xylitis* serrate, with tufts of cilia, and longer bristles; in *smaragdita* simple, evenly ciliated.

SYNTHETA XYLITIS.

Syntheta xylitis Turn., P.L.S., N.S.W., 1902, p. 85.*Euplexia chloeropsis* Turn., Tr. R.S., S.A., 1904, p. 213.*Phaeomorpha acineta* Turn., Tr. R.S., S.A., 1920, p. 149.

The three forms I have described differ in coloration, but after careful comparison I have come to the conclusion that these differences are varietal only.

N.Q., Cairns, Townsville; Q., Biggenden, Nambour.

SYNTHETA SMARAGDISTIS.

Euplexia smaragdina B. Bak., Nov. Zool., 1906, p. 195, *praeocc.**Trachea smaragdistis* Hmps., Cat. Lep. Phal. vii., p. 137.

N.Q., Cairns, Innisfail; Q., National Park (3000 ft.); N.S.W., Richmond River. Also from New Guinea.

EUPLEXIA NIGERRIMA.

Mamestra nigerrima Gn., Noct. i., 200.

Q., Gympie, Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, National Park (2000 ft.), Toowoomba, Killarney; N.S.W., Ebor, Sydney, Brewarrina; V., Melbourne, Moe, Gisborne, Birchip. T., Launceston. Hobart, W.A., Albany, Perth, Bridgetown, Narrogin.

Gen. *Thalatha*.

I find that the distinction given in my key (Tr. R.S., S.A., 1920, p. 140), between this genus and *Molvena* is untenable; I propose, therefore, to merge these two genera.

THALATHA MELANOPHRICA, n. sp.

♀ 34 mm. Head white, with a few blackish scales; face with central and lateral blackish dots. Palpi white; second joint blackish, except at base and apex. Antennae ochreous-grey, towards base whitish. Thorax ochreous-white, with some fuscous scales posteriorly. Abdomen ochreous-white, with some fuscous scales; apical segment except tuft mostly dark-fuscous. Legs whitish; tibiae and tarsi annulated with blackish. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen bowed, slightly oblique; white, slightly ochreous-tinged; markings blackish; a basal spot; two costal dots near base; sub-basal dots in disc and on dorsum, two fine, parallel, interrupted, crenulate lines from costa before $\frac{1}{4}$ to dorsum beyond $\frac{1}{4}$; a dentate line from costa before middle to dorsum beyond middle, followed by some blackish suffusion; reniform indistinct, partly outlined by blackish marks, broadly oval; a longitudinal streak above dorsum towards tornus, crossed by a short transverse streak; four dots on apical third of costa; a fine, interrupted, irregularly dentate line from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa twice bent outwards and crossing subdorsal streak; beyond this some blackish suffusion; a terminal series of dots, that above middle and that above tornus enlarged; cilia white barred with blackish. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly wavy; white; towards termen suffused with grey; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia white with some obscure fuscous dots.

Q., Clermont, in November; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Subfam. EUTELIANAE.

PHLEGETONIA PANTARCHA, n. sp.

♂ 38-40 mm. Head, brownish-grey. Palpi, 2, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous with whitish irroration, basal half of second joint fuscous externally. Antennae fuscous. Thorax grey, with a few fuscous scales. Abdomen grey, sometimes suffused with fuscous on dorsum. Legs fuscous, mixed with whitish. Forewings with costa straight, apex obtuse, termen crenulate, obtusely angled on vein 4; basal area dark-grey, with fuscous irroration, sharply defined by a nearly straight line from mid-costa to mid-dorsum; beyond this pale-grey, but suf-

fusedly darker towards termen; costa fuscous interrupted by whitish dots; reniform long, narrow, obliquely curved, upper end pointed; lower end broader, rectangular, the whole being shaped like an inverted comma, whitish, centre brownish narrowly outlined with fuscous; a triangular fuscous patch outside reniform, sharply produced to a point posteriorly, not always well defined; a fine fuscous line from upper end of reniform, describing a roughly circular line as far as vein 5, and then produced towards dorsum; a triangular fuscous costal patch before apex traversed by three or four pale streaks parallel to veins; two short parallel dark-fuscous streaks from $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, separated by a pale streak; a fine fuscous terminal line thickened on indentations; cilia dark-grey, apices reddish. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; fuscous tinged with reddish, dorsal edge whitish with three dark-reddish dots before tornus; a dark-fuscous streak on vein 2, interrupted by two whitish dots; an ill-defined whitish tornal mark giving rise to a short whitish terminal line; terminal line and cilia as forewings, but bases of cilia whitish. Underside whitish, with numerous fuscous transverse lines and suffusion, and antemedian discal dot on hindwings.

Near *P. delatrix*, but larger, more distinctly marked, reniform differently shaped, not constricted, streak from $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum double, posterior fuscous patch sharply pointed posteriorly, etc.

N.Q., Kuranda, near Cairns, in April; Q., National Park (3000 ft.), in March; two specimens.

Subfam. CATOCALINAE.

PARALLELIA ARCTOTAENIA.

Ophinsa arctotaenia, Gn., Noct., iii. p. 272.

Parallelia arctotaenia, Hmps., Cat. Lep., Phal. xii., p. 594, 594, Pl. 221, f. 7.

N.Q., Claudie River, in February; one specimen taken by Mr. J. A. Kershaw. Also from China, Japan, Ceylon, and India. Not previously recorded from Australia.

Subfam. NOCTUINAE.

RAPARNA LUGUBRIS, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 24-28 mm. Head fuscous or grey. Palpi moderate; terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$ of second, rather stout, acute; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in ♂ with moderate ciliations (1) and longer bristles, (2) Thorax grey. Abdomen grey, irrorated with dark-fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly sinuate, apex rounded-rectangular, termen bowed, scarcely oblique; fuscous; four blackish costal dots at $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{5}{8}$, of these all but the first give rise to extremely fine dentate blackish transverse lines to dorsum; postmedian line with minute whitish dots at apices of external indentations; subterminal represented by some whitish dots, with a larger costal dot before apex; cilia fuscous, apices partly whitish. Hindwings like forewings, but without costal markings and subterminal line; post-

median line ochreous. Underside with bases of wings more or less suffused with ochreous in ♂

Near *R. horcialis* (*horcinsalis*), Wlk.

N.A., Port Darwin, in January; four specimens received from Mr. G. F. Hill and Mr. F. P. Dodd.

RAPARNA CROCOPHARA, n. sp.

♀ 18 mm. Head yellow. Palpi long, recurved; second joint stout, smooth-scaled; terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute; yellow with a few purplish scales. Antennae fuscous, towards base ochreous-tinged. Thorax yellow. Abdomen and legs ochreous-grey. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen very slightly bowed, scarcely oblique, crenulate; orange-yellow, with reddish or purplish markings; a broad transverse line, its centre leaden-fuscous, at $\frac{1}{5}$, with a slight outward tooth below middle; a similar costal line from base to first line; a sub-basal spot; a leaden-fuscous dot surrounded by reddish scales on mid-costa; a minute, fuscous median discal dot; second line at $\frac{3}{5}$, similar to first, wavy; some reddish irroration between second line and termen; cilia purple-grey, at apex yellow. Hindwings like forewings, but without first line; second line not reaching costa.

Near *R. transversa*, Moore.

N.A., Port Darwin, in January. N.Q., Chillagoe, in March. Two specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

ANOMIS DEFINATA.

Anomis definata, Luc., P.L.S., N.S.W., 1893, p. 146.

Cosmophila psamathodes, Turn., P.L.S., N.S.W., 1902, p. 108.

N.Q., Cairns, Innisfail, Q., Nambour, Stradbroke I.

Fam. SPHINGIDAE.

HOPLIOCNEME MARMORATA.

Sphinx marmorata, Luc., "Queenslander," May, 1891, and P.L.S., N.S.W., 1891, p. 278.

♀ 50-60 mm. Head and palpi fuscous, mixed with whitish, appearing grey. Antennae whitish. Thorax fuscous, mixed with whitish, appearing grey; apices of tegulae sometimes whitish-ochreous. Abdomen blackish on dorsum, with lateral series of large oblong whitish-ochreous spots, and a central series of narrow whitish marks on apices of segments; two apical segments fuscous irrorated with whitish; underside mostly whitish. Legs fuscous, with whitish irroration. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique; fuscous densely irrorated, with whitish, appearing grey; an ill-defined, dark-fuscous mark on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$; an ill-defined, oblique, whitish shade from apex towards mid-dorsum, but lost in disc; beyond this a series of dark-fuscous, longitudinal, interneural streaks; veins towards termen narrowly fuscous; cilia whitish, interrupted with fuscous on veins.

Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; grey, towards base whitish, peripheral veins outlined with fuscous; cilia as forewings.

Agrees in structure with *H. brachycera*, Low, which I took at the same time and place, but that species has the forewings darker, with discal spot and transverse lines, and the abdomen has not a central series of whitish marks.

Q., Duaringa, Emerald, in March; one ♂ from Mr. W. B. Barnard, Clermont, in April; one ♀ from Mr. E. Q. J. Donnigan, Charleville, in September; six specimens at light, all of the same ♀ sex. N.S.W., Brewarrina, one specimen received from Mr. W. W. Froggatt.

♂ 54 mm. Differs from ♀ in lateral and posterior margins of thorax being suffused with whitish; a whitish suffusion from base of forewing along dorsum, meeting a broadly suffused whitish post-median fascia, acutely angled in middle posteriorly, containing a fuscous discal dot near its anterior margin; terminal areas, with some whitish suffusion.

Fam. URANIADAE.

A few additions and corrections have to be made in my former revision of this and the following families (Ann. Queensland Mus., 1911, p. 70).

ALCIDIS ZODIACA.

Alcidis zodiaca, Butl., Ent. Mo. Mag., 1869, p. 273.

Also from New Guinea.

Gen. STROPHIDIA.

Strophidia, Hb., Verz., p. 290, Hmps., Moths, Ind. iii. p. 113.

Palpi moderately long, smooth, slender; terminal joint longer than second. Antennae slender; in ♂ minutely ciliated. Forewings with cell about $\frac{1}{3}$; 3 and 4 connate, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 and 11 separate from cell. Hindwings with a short acute projection on vein 4; cell about $\frac{1}{3}$; middle, 6 and 3 and 4 connate, 5 from above middle, 6 and 7 separate.

Type, *S. fasciata*, Cram.

STROPHIDIA FASCIATA.

Geometra fasciata Cram., Pap. Exot. ii., p. 12, pl. 104, f. D.

Phaiaena candata, Fab., Ent. Syst. iii. (2), p. 163.

Micronia obtusata, Gn, Lep. x., p. 25, Pl. v. f.6.

Strophidia fasciata, Hmps., Moths, Ind., iii. p. 114.

♂ 60 mm., Head and thorax white. Palpi blackish above, white beneath. Antennae grey, becoming white towards base; in ♂ filiform, minutely ciliated. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish; internal surface of anterior pair grey. Forewings broadly triangular, costa strongly arched, apex acutely rectangular, termen straight, slightly oblique; white; numerous black costal strigulae; nine straight fasciae, consisting of two or more series of fine grey strigulae, except the ninth, which is single; first four fasciae outwardly oblique, fifth transverse, sixth and seventh convergent and fused before dorsum; eighth and

ninth convergent; a pronounced blackish terminal line; cilia white, apices grey. Hindwings with termen straight, angled and with a strong acute projection on vein 4; with 5 fasciae similar to those on forewing, outwardly oblique, not reaching termen; a subterminal, angled fascia of grey strigulae; terminal line as forewing, but widely interrupted at base of projection; projection with three blackish dots, one on each side of base, the third on inner margin before apex.

N.Q., Claudie River, in December; one specimen taken by Mr. J. A. Kershaw. Also from the Archipelago, Ceylon, and India.

Fam. EPIPLEMIDAE.

An examination of the types in the British Museum shows that I was mistaken in some of my identifications.

BALANTIUCHA LEUCOCEPHALA.

Erosia leucocephala, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxvi., p. 1758.

Dirades platyphylla, Turn., Tr. R.S., S.A., 1903, p. 21.

BALANTIUCHA LEUCOCERA.

Dirades leucocera, Hmps., Ill. Het., viii., p. 102, pl. 150, fig. 13. Moths Ind. iii. p. 133.

BALANTIUCHA MUTANS.

Erosia mutans, Butl., A.M.N.H. (5), xix., p. 434 (1887).

Dirades seminigra, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1896, p. 346.

DIRADES LUGENS.

Epilema lugens, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1897, p. 202.

CHAETOPYGA HORRIDA.

There is a doubt as to the true locality for this species. In the British Museum there are specimens labelled as from British Guiana. Should this be correct the species must be removed from the Australian fauna.

EPIPLEMA CONFLICTARIA.

Epilema lacteata, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1896, p. 276.

Epilema perpolita, Warr., ib. 1896, p. 349.

EPIPLEMA ANGULATA.

Epilema angulata, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1896, p. 275.

Epilema schematica, Turn., Ann. Q. Mus., 1911, p. 83.

Also from New Guinea and Amboyna.

Fam. THYRIDIDAE.

Some additions and corrections to my revision were published in the Proc. Roy. Soc., Q., 1915, p. 26, and to these I shall not further refer.

OXYCOPHINA THEORINA.

Siculodes fenestrata, Pagen., Nass., Jahr, f. Nat., 1888, p. 183.

Also from Amboyna.

Gen. *Trophoessa*.

I based this genus on the stalking of veins 9 and 10 in the forewings, but examination of a series shows that this is inconstant; 9 and 10 may arise separately. The genus must therefore be dropped, and probably the type species must be merged with the following.

STRIGLINA MYRTAEA.

Phalaena (*Noctua*), *myrtaea* Drury Ins. Exot. ii., p. 4, pl. ii., f. 3 (1773).

Thermesia fenestrina, Feld, Reise, Nov., pl. 117, f. 2.

Striglina clathrula, Gn., Ann. Soc., Ent., Fr., 1877, p. 285.

Durdara fenestrata, Moore, P.Z.S., 1883, p. 27, pl. vi., f. 6.

Microsca plagifera, Butl., Tr. E.S., 1886, p. 420.

Durdara ovifera, Butl., P.Z.S., 1892, p. 129, pl. vi., f. 7.

Letchena satelles, Warr., Nov., Zool., 1906, p. 64.

Trophoessa daphoena, Turn., Ann., Q. Mus., 1911, p. 99.

N.Q., Cairns. Also from the Archipelago, India, and Mauritius.

STRIGLINA CITRODES, n. sp.

♂ 24 mm. Head, palpi, and antennae pale-brownish. Thorax pale-yellow; tegulae pale-brownish. Abdomen pale-brownish; basal and apical segments pale-yellow. Legs brownish; posterior pair and apical half of middle tibiae pale-yellow. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex acute, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; 7 and 8 short-stalked; very pale yellow, with faintly darker strigulae forming indistinct transverse lines; costal edge and strigulae brown, with four elongate brown spots beyond middle, the last apical; a fine brown line from second costal spot, at $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum; cilia pale-yellow. Hindwings with termen very slightly rounded; colour, irregular lines of strigulae and cilia as forewings. Underside similar, but strigulae brown and more distinct, post-median line of forewings broadened into an irregular fascia.

The stalking of 7 and 8 of forewings would put this in Hampson's genus, *Plagiosella*, but the stalking is very short on one side, and may not be constant. Taking the neurational variation of the preceding species into consideration, it appears safer to regard this as a *Striglina*.

Q., Mount Tambourine, in November; one specimen.

STRIGLINA MYRSALIS.

Pyrallis myrsusalis, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xix. p. 892.

Letchena elaralis, Wlk., ib. xix., p. 901.

Pyrallis idialialis, Wlk., ib. xix., p. 903.

Siculodes cinereola, Feld., Reise, Nov., pl. 134, fig. 8.

- Striglina scallula*, Gn., Ann. Soc., Ent., Fr., 1877, p. 287.
Durdara pyraliata, Moore, Lep., Atk., p. 177.
Durdara lobata, Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 177.
Durdara zonula, Swin., P.Z.S., 1885, p. 469, Pl. 28, f. 12.
Striglina radiata, Pagent., Iris, v., p. 41.

STRIGLINA LOCEALIS.

- Pyralis locusalis*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xix., p. 903.
Pyralis thyrallis, Wlk., ib., xxxiv., p. 1234.

N.Q., Kuranda, near Cairns, in October; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Also from Ceylon.

STRIGLINA CENTIGINOSA.

- Morova ? innotata*, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1904, p. 483.

STRIGLINA SCITARIA.

- Drepanodes scitaria*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxvi., p. 1488.
Anisodes pyraliata, Wlk., ib. xxvi., p. 1582.
Thermesia reticulata, Wlk., ib. xxxiii., p. 1062.
Laginia reticulata, Wlk., ib. xxxv., p. 1560.
Striglina lineola, Gn., Ann. Soc., Ent., Fr. 1877, p. 284.
Homodes thermesioides, Suel., Tijd. v. Ent., 1877, p. 28.
Sonagara strigosa, Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 180.
Sonagara strigipennis, Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 180.
Azasia navigatorum, Feld., Reise, Nov., pl. 117, fig. 4.
Sonagara superior, Butl., A.M.N.H. (5), xx., 433.
Sonagara vialis, Moore, P.Z.S., 1883, p. 27, Pl. vi. f. 9.
Timandra cancellata, Christ., Neue Lep., Amur., p. 23.
Striglina curvilinea, Warr., Nov., Zool., 1905, p. 411.

RHODONEURA ALBIFERALIS.

- Pyralis albiferalis*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxiv., p. 1524.
Banisia elongata, Warr., Nov., Zool., 1896, p. 340.

Also from New Guinea and Moluccas.

RHODONEURA ATRIPUNCTALIS.

- Pyralis atripunctalis*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxiv., p. 1523.
Briza australiae, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1908, p. 329.

Also from Java and India.

RHODONEURA DISSIMULANS.

This occurs in Borneo and India, but appears to be distinct from *tetragonata*, Warr., to which I referred it. The latter is not known from Australia, but *ordinaria*, Warr., is a synonym of *dissimulans*.

RHODONEURA BASTIALIS.

Rhodoneura melilialis, Swin., A.M.N.H. (7), vi., p. 312.
(1900).

Also from N.Q., Cooktown; Q., Duaringa.

RHODONEURA POLYGRAPHALIS.

Rhodoneura marmorealis, Moore, P.Z.S., 1877, p. 617.

Rhodoneura denticulosa, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii., p. 267.

Also from N.Q., Cooktown.

ADDAEA PUSILLA.

Microsca pusilla, Butl., A.M.N.H. (5), xx. p. 116.

This is the species I cited as *polyphoralis*, Wlk., in my former paper, but that name rightly belongs to the following species. The two have been mixed in the British Museum, and during my first examination of the series in that collection I must have made some mistake as to the type.

ADDAEA POLYPHORALIS.

This I identified by the description as *castaneata*, Warr., but wrongly. That species is not known from Australia.

ADDAEA FRAGILIS.

Addaea fragilis, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1899, p. 314.

N.Q., Cooktown. Also from Dammer Island.

Fam. PHYCITIDAE.

CEROPREPES MNIAROPIS.

Ceroprepes mniaropis, Turn., P.R.S.Q., 1903, p. 151.

♂ ♀ 22-26 mm. Antennae of ♂ unipectinate, pectinations 5, apical $\frac{1}{2}$ simple; basal joint large, with a short process directly backwards over vertex. Thorax with two pairs of long hair tufts on under surface, near anterior and posterior extremities. Posterior tibiae with a short dorsal tuft of hair scales from base.

The discovery of the ♂ confirms the position of this species in the genus *Ceroprepes*, though the cell of the hindwings is about $\frac{1}{2}$; vein 7 of hindwings, though closely applied to 8, does not actually anastomose.

N.Q., Kuranda, near Cairns, in October; Q., Mt. Tambourine, in February; National Park (3000 ft.), in March. Three specimens.

Gen. **Ammatucha**, nov.

Frons flat. Tongue strong. Palpi moderately long ($1\frac{1}{2}$), curved upwards, slightly rough anteriorly; terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$, stout. Antennae of ♂ shortly serrate, towards apex simple, with minute cilia; above basal joint flattened and elongated anteroposteriorly, with

an excavation on inner side containing a tuft of dense hairs. Thorax with anterior and posterior tufts of hair in ♂ on undersurface. Forewings, with a transverse ridge of raised scales before middle; 2, 3, 4, 5 approximated at origin, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 closely approximated to 8, 9, for some distance. Hindwings with cell less than $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 from $\frac{1}{4}$, 3 from angle nearly connate with 4, 5, which are closely approximated for some distance, 6 and 7 connate, 7 closely applied to 8 for some distance, not actually anastomosing.

Nearly allied to *Ceroprepes*, but with very different ♂ antennae.

AMMATUCHA LATHRIA, n. sp.

♂ 20 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax fuscous-grey. Abdomen fuscous-grey; apices of segments and under surface whitish-ochreous; tuft fuscous-grey. Legs fuscous irrorated, and tarsi annulated, with ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, apex rounded-rectangular; fuscous-grey, suffused with whitish, the absence of which leaves dark markings; a dark straight ridge of raised scales from $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum transversely nearly to costa; a suffused line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, opposite this ridge, to about mid-dorsum; a pair of dots in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, arranged transversely; a suffused line from apex, inwardly oblique, soon diverging, anterior limb to mid-dorsum, posterior to near end of dorsum; a suffused subterminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings dark-grey; cilia grey; with a darker sub-basal line.

Q., National Park (3000 ft.), in March; one specimen.

Fam. GALLERIADAE.

LAMORIA IDIOLEPIDA

♂ ♀ 28 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax and abdomen grey-whitish, antennal ciliations in ♂ imperceptible. Legs grey-whitish, finely irrorated, except posterior pair, with fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly moderately dilated, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey-whitish, costal margin and terminal area suffused with pale-fuscous; dark-fuscous dots in disc beneath costa shortly before and after middle; dark-fuscous points sparsely scattered, more numerous in terminal area, where they are arranged longitudinally between veins; cilia pale-fuscous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; whitish, suffused with greyish towards apex; cilia greyish, on tornus and dorsum whitish.

The dark points on forewings depend on large scales, which, viewed at one angle, appear whitish, with dark bases, at another angle the apices are dark and bases pale.

Q., Brisbane, in December; National Park (2500-3000 ft.), in January; two specimens.

LAMORIA PERIDIOTA, n. sp.

♂ 30-31 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-grey-whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish, annulated with dark-fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1/3 Thorax grey-whitish, tinged with green; bases of patagia brownish-

fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; middle tarsi annulated with fuscous; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings with basal $\frac{5}{8}$ of costa folded on lower surface to form a pouch, including a large tuft of scent-scales; costa bisinuate, apex acute, termen sinuate, scarcely oblique; pale-green; a brownish-fuscous patch on base of costa; a suffused, bisinuate, fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, preceded by some fuscous irroration above dorsum; an outwardly-oblique, oval, discal spot beneath mid-costa, brownish outlined with fuscous, a short dark-fuscous longitudinal mark beneath this, and a broad bar of brownish-fuscous suffusion extending to termen immediately beneath apex; a finely dentate, fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, curved outwards in middle; an interrupted dark-fuscous terminal line, enlarged to form elongate marks beneath apex; cilia greenish, apices grey. Hindwings with termen sinuate; ochreous-grey-whitish; cilia concolorous.

Q., National Park (2500 to 3000 ft.), in December and January; two specimens.

Fam. CRAMBIDAE.

CRAMBUS AMMOPLOCEUS, n. sp.

"A spinner of sand."

♂ 24-27 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi 2; pale-grey; basal joint ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey, towards apex darker, towards base whitish. Thorax pale-grey. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs whitish grey. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa straight, slightly arched before apex, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly bowed, scarcely oblique; whitish-grey more or less irrorated with darker-grey; an ill-defined whitish streak on basal half of fold; some fuscous terminal dots; cilia whitish with a pale-grey ante-median line. Hindwings whitish-grey, cilia whitish.

N.Q., Dunk Island; two specimens received from Mr. E. J. Banfield, who has also sent larval galleries and cocoons with pupae, which unfortunately did not survive. From these and from information received from Mr. Banfield, I gather that the larvae inhabit galleries several inches in length in the sand under *Casuarina* trees. The gallery is lined with grains in the sand fastened together with silk; the larva emerges from the gallery, seizes the end of a piece of casuarina stem that lies on the surface, and, biting off a convenient length, backs down to the bottom of the gallery, carrying the fragment with it. In captivity the pupae are found in egg-shaped cocoons of sand and silk.

Gen. *Notocrambus*, nov.

Frons flat. Tongue present. Labial palpi moderately long, broadly dilated with rough scales, not hairy; terminal joint moderate; antennae short (about $\frac{1}{2}$); ciliations in ♂ imperceptible. Thorax and abdomen stoutly built; thorax hairy beneath. Posterior tibiae, with two pairs of spurs. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{1}{4}$, 3 from before angle, 7 from upper angle, 8 and 9 stalked. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{1}{4}$, 3.

4, 5 approximated at base from lower angle, 6 and 7 connate from upper angle, 7 approximated to or anastomosing with 12 for a short distance.

Allied to *Crambus*, differing in the comparatively short, broadly dilated, rough-scaled palpi, and hairy underside of thorax. Related also to the New Zealand *Orocrambus*, Meyr., but has not the hairy palpi and coxae of that genus.

NOTOCRAMBUS HOLOMELAS, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 20 mm. Head, antennae, thorax, abdomen, and legs blackish, Palpi, 2½; blackish mixed with a few white scales. Forewings moderately broad, posteriorly dilated, costa straight, apex obtusely pointed, termen bowed, moderately oblique; blackish, sometimes with a few whitish scales in disc towards tornus; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; dark-fuscous, cilia fuscous.

T., Cradle Mountain (3000 to 3500 ft.), in January; three specimens received from Dr. R. J. Tillyard. Type in Coll. Lyell; two examples in poor condition in my own collection.

UBIDA HOLOMOCHLA.

Ubidia holomochla, Turn., P.R.S.Q., 1904, p. 165.

I have received an example from Pt. Darwin (F. P. Dodd), very like type, and four from Claudie River (J. A. Kershaw), which show considerable variation. Three of the latter differ from type by having a dark streak along dorsum of forewing, and some fuscous suffusion on apex of hindwing, while in the fourth the dark markings are reduced to a minimum, being represented only by a slender median streak, and a fine post-median subcostal streak with two short streaks before termen between it and apex.

UBIDA HETAERICA.

Ubidia hetaerica, Turn., Ann. Q. Mus., 1911, p. 112.

A ♂ example from Claudie River (J. A. Kershaw) is probably referable to this species. The costal edge of forewings, median streak, and a short streak running into termen above it, are white; there is also a white posterior spot on thorax.

UBIDA AMOCHLA, n. sp.

♂ 26 mm. ♀ 40 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi in ♂ 2½, in ♀ 4; whitish. Antennae whitish; pectinations in ♂ 1. Abdomen whitish; bases of segments on dorsum grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, slightly oblique; whitish; in ♂ a very faint pale-grey subcostal streak from base to termen, and a short longitudinal streak in disc beneath cell; in ♀ a terminal series of blackish dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen very slightly sinuate; whitish; in ♂ some grey suffusion towards apex; cilia whitish.

Type in National Museum, Melbourne.

N.Q., Claudie River and Lloyd Island, in January; two specimens taken by Mr. J. A. Kershaw.

Fam. SCHOENOBIADE.

SCHOENOBIVS MELANOSTIGMVS, n. sp.

♂ 20-23 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi extremely long (7); second joint with long rough hairs; terminal joint long, smooth; ochreous-whitish; antennae whitish. Abdomen whitish; tuft whitish. Legs whitish; anterior and middle pairs suffused with pale-fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; 11 running into 12; white, sometimes faintly ochreous-tinged; a rather irregular black median spot at $\frac{3}{4}$ over lower angle of cell; cilia whitish or ochreous-white. Hindwings and cilia white. Underside whitish.

Type in National Museum, Melbourne.

N.Q., Claudie River in January and February; three specimens taken by Mr. J. A. Kershaw.

SCHOENOBIVS CROSSOSTICHVS, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 22-24 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish. Palpi very long (6); second joint with a few long hairs; whitish with a few grey scales. Antennae whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish, tarsi tinged with grey. Forewings elongate, apex acute, termen straight, oblique, 11 running into 12, the latter separating close to costal edge; ochreous-whitish sparsely irrorated with fuscous in dorsal half; a terminal series of blackish dots between veins; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia white; underside whitish.

Type in National Museum, Melbourne.

N.Q., Claudie River in February; two specimens take by Mr. J. A. Kershaw.

Gen. *Styphlolepis*.

Styphlolepis, Hmps., P.Z.S., 1895, p. 912.

An Australian genus allied to *Cirrhochrista*, from which it may be distinguished by vein 7 of the hindwings being approximated to 12, or anastomosing at a point only, whereas in *Cirrhochrista* these veins anastomose for a considerable distance. The stalking of 6 and 7 of the forewings is an exceptional character in the genus, and is not constant in those species in which it occurs. The larvae are internal feeders, occurring often in dry districts. The perfect insects attain a large size, and, owing to their retired habits, are very seldom seen. The largest species hitherto discovered was bred from larvae found in a Brisbane suburban garden, in which the owner, a zealous entomologist, had worked and collected for thirty years, but had never previously seen the moth. Five species are at present known, of which two are here described; the other three are:—

squamosalis, Hmps., P.Z.S., 1895, p. 912, from N.Q., Townsville.

agenor, Turn., P.R.S.Q., 1915, p. 31, from Western N.S.W., Brewarrina, Gunnedah.

leucosticta, Hmps., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), iv., p. 318, (1919), from N.W.A., Sherlock River.

Styphlolepis raana, Swin., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), vi. p. 313 (1900), from N.Q., Townsville; Q., Bundaberg, Brisbane; N.S.W., Lismore, does not belong to the genus. It is a true *Cirrhochrista*.

STYPHLOLEPIS PERIBARYS, n. sp.

♂ 48 mm., ♀ 55 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown, mixed with white. Palpi and antennae reddish-brown. Abdomen white. Legs white; anterior pair reddish-brown. Forewings triangular, costa straight, arched towards apex, apex pointed, termen doubly sinuate, oblique; white copiously irrorated with reddish-brown, which tends to form transverse strigulae; two, slender, transverse, reddish-brown lines; first from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, beneath costa outwardly-curved, thence straight; second similar from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; cilia reddish-brown, with a whitish subapical line and apices pale-fuscous. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, slightly wavy; white; a reddish-brown terminal line not reaching tornus; cilia white, bases tinged with reddish-brown.

Veins 6 and 7 of forewings are connate, or closely approximated at origin in both sexes.

Q., Emerald, in May; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

STYPHLOLEPIS HYPERMEGAS, n. sp.

♂ 46 mm., ♀ 66 mm. Head pale red. Palpi 3; fuscous brown; lower edge white nearly to apex. Antennae grey; in ♂ thickened, simple. Thorax ochreous-brown, with a central pale red spot. Abdomen brown; sides and under-surface whitish. Legs white; anterior tarsi and inner surface of anterior femora and tibiae fuscous-brown. Forewings triangular, costa, strongly arched, apex rounded, termen sinuate towards apex and tornus, strongly bowed in middle, brown inclining towards grey in costal area, with sparsely scattered, large, dark-fuscous scales; a large subdorsal suffusion from near base, where it is broadest, nearly to termen, whitish mostly suffused with pale-red and containing also some dark-fuscous scales; a fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a suffused discal fuscous mark beyond middle; a second fuscous line from $\frac{1}{2}$ costa, bent slightly outwards beneath costa, thence nearly straight to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; cilia dark-fuscous with a white spot in situation above tornus. Hindwings with termen rounded; brownish-ochreous becoming paler towards base; a narrow-grey terminal suffusion produced inwards on veins; a wavy curved transverse line at about $\frac{3}{4}$, becoming obsolete towards dorsum; cilia fuscous more or less mixed with white, wholly white on tornus and dorsum.

Q., Brisbane in October; two specimens received from Mr. R. Illidge, bred from larvae.

Fam. PYRALIDAE.

Gen. LARODRYAS, nov.

Frons flat. Tongue well-developed, thickly scaled towards base. Labial palpi moderate, straight, drooping, smooth-scaled; terminal joint obtuse with some rough scales at apex. Maxillary palpi obtuse and rough-scaled at apex. Antennae of ♂ slightly laminate, with moderately long ciliations. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{1}{3}$, 3 from well before angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, which is acutely produced, diverging, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 and 11 from cell, free. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from well before angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 6 and 7 connate, 7 anastomosing strongly with 8.

Nearest *Ocnogenes*, Meyr., but the palpi are very different.

LARODRYAS HAPLOCALA, n. sp.

♂ 18 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face fuscous. Palpi dark-fuscous. Antennae grey, towards base ochreous-whitish; ciliations in ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax ochreous-whitish, mixed with fuscous-green. Abdomen dark-fuscous, beneath whitish-ochreous. Legs dark-fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; purple-grey; base fuscous-green, continuous with a broad fuscous-green costal streak to apex; a whitish transverse line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, strongly curved outwards in middle, edged anteriorly by a fuscous-green fascia containing some dark-fuscous scales, posteriorly by a dark-fuscous line; a second whitish line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, bent outwards above middle, thence strongly inwards, edged anteriorly by a dark-fuscous line, posteriorly by a fuscous-green and dark-fuscous fascia; four whitish costal dots between lines; a dark-fuscous discal spot beneath mid-costa; a terminal series of dark-fuscous dots edge with fuscous-green; cilia purple-grey, with four large whitish bars. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; grey, towards base, and tornus suffused with whitish; two fine grey transverse lines, first from mid-dorsum strongly curved towards base of costa; second from above tornus to costa beyond middle, wavy; a terminal series of fuscous dots; cilia grey with basal and median whitish lines.

Q., National Park (3000 ft.), in March; one specimen.

Fam. PYRAUSTIDAE.

MUSOTIMA CALLIDRYAS, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 11-12 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi whitish; second joint with apical, third joint with subapical dark-fuscous ring. Antennae with joints dilated at apices; grey-whitish, on dorsum barred with dark-fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi broadly annulated with whitish. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen deeply incised beneath apex, and above tornus, oblique; whitish densely suffused with fuscous; a small darker basal patch outlined with whitish; an outwardly-curved fuscous

line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, edged anteriorly with whitish; median area in ♂ broadly whitish; a second, less distinct line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, at first curved strongly outwards, then sinuate and inwardly-oblique to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a short, white, outwardly-oblique, subapical streak, a similar streak parallel to termen between incisions, and a third streak below lower incision; a brownish terminal line interrupted by incisions, cilia fuscous with a dark-fuscous basal line, on apex and incisions whitish. Hindwings with termen nearly straight and deeply incised beneath apex; fuscous; basal part of costal area whitish; a fine, dentate, whitish, transverse line at about $\frac{1}{4}$; a large, median, subdorsal, white spot, suffusedly connected with costal area; replaced in ♂ by a broad whitish fascia; a second whitish line at about $\frac{1}{4}$; bent inwards beneath middle; four blackish terminal spots preceded by fine whitish lunules; cilia fuscous, apices whitish.

Q., National Park (2500-3500 ft.), in December and January; four specimens.

SYLEPTA PHAEOPLEURA, n. sp.

♂ 20 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face dark-fuscous. Palpi dark-fuscous, with a sharply defined, oblique, whitish, basal patch. Antennae and thorax ochreous-whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish; dorsum with two dark-fuscous dots on third segment, and median fuscous spots on three last segments. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior tarsi white broadly annulated, with dark-fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to $\frac{1}{4}$, thence arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique; brown-whitish; markings dark-fuscous; a costal streak throughout, interrupted by four pale dots in terminal $\frac{1}{4}$, with a slight discal projection at $\frac{1}{5}$, and a larger acute blackish projection in middle; an incomplete fine curved line at $\frac{1}{3}$; a finely dentate line from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa, bent inwards between veins 2 and 3, and again at right angles to end on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a terminal series of blackish dots on veins; cilia brown-whitish. Hindwings as forewings, but without costal streak and first line; second line not dentate, and succeeded by some fuscous suffusion.

Type in National Museum, Melbourne.

N.Q., Claudie River, in January; one specimen taken by Mr. J. A. Kershaw.

MARGARONIA APIOSPILA, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 21-25 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, centre of crown and face fuscous. Palpi, $1\frac{1}{2}$; ochreous-whitish; a narrow median bar, apex of second joint, and terminal joint blackish. Antennae whitish-ochreous. Thorax white, with a broad median fuscous line. Abdomen white; a median dorsal fuscous line on first four segments; a blackish dot on dorsum of terminal segment. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings rather narrowly triangular, costa straight to $\frac{1}{4}$, thence arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate oblique; fuscous; markings white; a line from beneath $\frac{1}{5}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a large subquadrate spot shortly beyond this extending from nearly beneath costa $\frac{2}{3}$ across disc; a large subovate (pear-shaped) spot with larger end dorsal at $\frac{2}{3}$; a curved subterminal line, expanded on margins; cilia

whitish with an interrupted fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings with apex pointed, termen sinuate; white; a transverse oval discal spot before middle, and a moderate terminal band; fuscous; cilia white, bases fuscous.

Near *microta*, Meyr., and *flavizonalis*, Hmps.; distinguished from the first by the white thorax and abdomen; from the second by the fuscous colouring without yellowish tinge, differently shaped posterior spot, and terminal band on hindwings.

N.Q., Cooktown in April; Cairns in October; Q., Coolangatta (and Cudgen, N.S.W.), in January and May; seven specimens.

PYRAUSTA HYALISTIS.

Pyrausta hyalistis, Low., P.L.S., N.S.W., 1901, p. 669.

Pyrausta diplosticta, Turn., Tr. R.S.S., S.A., 1908, p. 100.

V., Melbourne, Sale, Lorne, Upper Macedon, near Gisborne.

ECLIPSIDES SEMIGILVA, n. sp.

Semigilvus, half-yellowish.

♂ 22 mm. Head pale-ochreous mixed with fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; dark-fuscous; base and internal surface, except apex, whitish. Antennae grey annulated with dark-fuscous, in ♂ slightly dentate with very short ciliations (1). Thorax whitish, mixed with dark-fuscous; a posterior spot whitish. Abdomen pale-ochreous. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair, pale-ochreous, with fuscous annulations on tarsi. Forewings moderately narrow, costa slightly arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen nearly straight, moderately oblique; white, with fairly uniform dark-fuscous irroration; markings dark-fuscous; a suffused basal patch; a line from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; orbicular minutely outlined; reniform 8-shaped, outlined in fuscous, connected by a line with $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, and by a large suffused spot with tornus; a finely dentate line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to tornal spot; a subapical costal spot; cilia whitish mixed with grey, bases barred with dark-fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; pale-ochreous; a rather narrow fuscous terminal band not reaching tornus; cilia whitish, bases pale fuscous.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

V., Daytrap, in October; one specimen.

SCOPARIA ISCHNOPTERA, n. sp.

♂ 20 mm. Head grey. Palpi 4; fuscous; extreme base white. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous-grey; pectus white. Abdomen pale-grey; base of dorsum ochreous-tinged. Legs grey. Forewings very narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; dark-grey, inclining to fuscous; a blackish streak from base to middle along fold; a similar streak in cell from middle to $\frac{1}{4}$; some blackish subapical and subtornal suffusion; cilia whitish with two grey lines, basal line darker. Hindwings three times as broad as fore-

wings, termen gently rounded; whitish; slight grey-whitish suffusion towards apex; cilia whitish.

This species and the following are remarkable for their long palpi and narrow forewings. Type in Coll. Lyell.

V., Ringwood in April, one specimen.

SCOPARIA ITHYNTIS, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 14-16 mm. Head whitish. Palpi 4; fuscous, upper edge, and base of lower edge whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in ♂ $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, apex acute, termen sinuate, oblique; whitish, irrorated with fuscous, more densely in ♀; an indistinct fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, inner edge suffusedly whitish, orbicular and claviform obsolete; reniform represented by a brownish-ferruginous spot; a whitish transverse line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, angled outwardly, better defined in ♀; a whitish streak from apex towards or meeting second line at angle; cilia whitish, an interrupted sub-basal fuscous line, apices partly greyish. Hindwings $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as forewings, termen slightly sinuate; whitish, towards termen greyish-tinged; cilia whitish, usually with a fuscous sub-basal line

Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.S.W., Adaminaby, in October; V., Gisborne, in September and October; fifteen specimens.

SCOPARIA MELANOXANTHA, n. sp.

♀ 18-19 mm. Head yellow, with a few blackish scales. Palpi 2; yellowish, with a few blackish scales. Antennae pale-ochreous, on dorsum barred with blackish. Thorax yellow; bases of patagia, a pair of posterior dots, and some scattered scales blackish. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs yellowish, tibiae and tarsi with obscure fuscous annulations. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, moderately oblique; yellow; markings blackish; a dot on costa near base; a short basal dorsal streak; a broad incomplete fascia from costa near base, outwardly-oblique, not reaching dorsum; a dot on fold beyond this; a second similar mark from costa reaching half across disc, and connected with a narrow suffusion on central half of costa; reniform 8 shaped, its upper half very thickly outlined, its lower very slenderly and incompletely; some blackish dorsal irroration; a triangular costal sub-apical spot; a large tornal spot, acutely produced halfway across disc, containing a yellow dot near tornus; a triangular spot on mid-termen; cilia yellowish with an interrupted fuscous basal line, and a grey sub-apical line. Hindwings with termen sinuate; ochreous-whitish, suffused with grey towards termen; cilia ochreous-whitish with a grey sub-basal line.

This and the following species are specifically very unlike anything else found in Australia.

Q., National Park (3000 ft.), in December; two specimens taken at light.

SCOPARIA GETHOSYNA, n. sp.

♀ 20 mm. Head brownish-orange. Palpi 3; ochreous-whitish with two broad oblique fuscous bars on external surface. Antennae grey. Thorax grey; patagia whitish-ochreous, bases orange. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; tibiae and tarsi annulated, with fuscous. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa slightly arched, apex obtusely pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; brownish-orange; a large basal dark-fuscous spot, angled outwards, not reaching dorsum; an obscure, whitish, slightly outwardly curved line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a squarish dark-fuscous blotch extending on costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to middle, sharply limited beneath by fold; a whitish fascia beyond this, broad on costa and in disc, narrow near dorsum, containing some fuscous scales, and a dark fuscous line near, and parallel to its posterior edge; a large subapical, a supraternal, and a series of small terminal spots, dark-fuscous; cilia whitish, with a central grey line. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate. ochreous-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Q., National Park (3000 ft.), in December; one specimen at light.

SCOPARIA CROCOSPILA, n. sp.

♀ 18 mm. Head blackish; face mixed with whitish. Palpi 2½; blackish; lower edge whitish towards base. Antennae whitish, finely barred with blackish. Thorax blackish, with a few whitish scales; apices of patagia whitish; a large posterior spot whitish suffused with orange. Abdomen fuscous; apices of segments narrowly whitish; underside whitish. Legs whitish with some blackish scales; tibiae and tarsi broadly annulated with blackish. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; blackish; markings whitish; a suffused transverse sub-basal line; a more distinct slightly outwardly-curved line at $\frac{1}{3}$; orbicular and claviform obsolete; reniform represented by two blackish spots separated by a whitish spot, and situated in a post-median whitish suffusion; a fine doubly-sinuate line from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a broader, irregularly crenated subterminal line; cilia ochreous-whitish, with sub-basal and apical series of dark-fuscous dots, the latter incompletely developed. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; grey; cilia ochreous whitish, with an incomplete series of grey median dots.

Type in Coll. Lyell. The orange thoracic spot, if constant, should make this species easily recognised.

V., Gisborne, in November; one specimen.

SCOPARIA AXIOLECTA, n. sp.

♀ 18 mm. Head white, between antennae blackish. Palpi 3; white mixed with fuscous. Antennae white, with blackish annulations. Thorax white, mixed with blackish and fuscous. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae irrorated with blackish; tarsi with blackish annulations, those on posterior pair only slightly developed. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently

arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, moderately oblique; white with well-defined blackish markings, and slight blackish irroration; a sub-basal fascia, expanded on dorsum, and containing a whitish dot; a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{8}$ dorsum; an irregular discal mark beyond this, representing orbicular and claviform; reniform strongly marked, X shaped; indications of a curved line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{8}$ dorsum; rather large angular spots on costa before apex, on termen above middle, and on dorsum before tornus; an interrupted submarginal line; cilia white, bases obscurely barred with blackish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

T., Cradle Mountain, in January; one specimen received from Dr. R. J. Tillyard. A second ♀ example from Mt. Macedon, Victoria (Coll. Lyell), appears to be the same species.

SCOPARIA TRISTICTA, n. sp.

♂ 21 mm. Head grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in ♂ minute. Thorax grey. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi annulated with dark-fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly bowed, scarcely oblique; grey with slight dark-fuscous irroration; markings dark-fuscous; a small suffused spot on base of costa; a moderately broad line, slightly dentate in middle, from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, followed by some dark-fuscous suffusion; orbicular and claviform distinct, edged with dark-fuscous, pale in centre, well separated from each other, and first line; reniform broadly oval, indented posteriorly, outline and centre dark-fuscous, connected with a suffused spot on mid costa; second line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum, indented beneath costa, outwardly bowed in middle, thence inwardly oblique and wavy, edged posteriorly by a pale line; suffused spots in terminal area, first subapical, second on mid-termen, third supraternal; a subterminal dot above second spot; cilia whitish with a subapical series of fuscous dots. Hindwings with termen sinuate; whitish; cilia whitish.

N.S.W., Ebor (4000 ft.), in January; one specimen.

Fam. TINEODIDAE.

A small family of the group *Pyalites* characterised by the wide separation of vein 5 of the hindwings from 4; only in the new genus *Tanycnema* are these two veins somewhat approximate, but separate at origin. From it have arisen probably the two small families *Oxychirotidae* and *Coenolobiidae*, each consisting of a single genus. More remotely related are the *Pterophoridae*, which may be distinguished from all genera of these three families, except *Tanycnema*, by the absence of maxillary palpi. As at present known the family consists of a few small Australian genera and the Indian genus *Simacthistis* (which, however, I have not seen). The family, as Meyrick has pointed out, is a primitive one, which was probably formerly much more largely developed. I imagine that it arose in

Southern Asia, and that in the remote past a few genera reached the Eastern Cordillera of this continent, when that consisted of a chain of islands surrounded by the ocean, and the old Australia lay many hundred miles to the west. Almost destroyed in its original habitat after the appearance of the dominant family *Pyraustidae*, a few genera have survived in these mountain-tops, or in the rain-forests at their bases, one genus, *Tineodes*, having become adapted to life on the coastal plains. I should expect that further representatives of the family will be found in the mountains of New Guinea.

The family may be divided into two groups; a more primitive, in which 6 of the hindwings is widely separate from 7; and a less primitive, in which these veins are connate from the upper angle of the cell. The latter group includes the exotic genus *Simaethistis*. It happens that the latter group also exhibits some primitive features; for instance, in *Simaethistis* and *Palaeodes*, all veins in the forewings are separate; and in the new genus *Anomima* 7 of the hindwings does not anastomose with 12, a structure which is shared only by the genus *Tanycnema*.

1. Hindwings with 6 and 7 connate	2
Hindwings with 6 remote	3
2. Hindwings with 7 not anastomosing	<i>Anomima</i>
Hindwings with 7 anastomosing	<i>Palaeodes</i>
3. Hindwings with 4 and 5 somewhat approximate at origin	<i>Tanycnema</i>
Hindwings with 4 and 5 widely separate	4
4. Hindwings with a strong costal tuft	<i>Euthesaura</i>
Hindwings without costal tuft	5
5. Labial palpi extremely long (8), maxillary palpi strongly dilated	<i>Tineodes</i>
Labial palpi moderately long (4), maxillary palpi filiform	<i>Euthrausta</i>

Gen. *Anomima*, nov.

Palpi long (about 4), porrect; terminal joint short, acute. Maxillary palpi moderately long. Antennae in ♂ serrate and shortly ciliated. Thorax and abdomen moderately stout. Legs moderately long; tibial spurs nearly equal. Forewings with 2 and 3 long-stalked from angle, 4, 5 separate, 6 widely separate, 7 connate with 8, 9, 10, which are stalked, 8 arising shortly before 10, 11 from $\frac{3}{4}$. Hindwings with 2, 3, 4, 5 remote, equidistant, parallel, 2 arising from before angle, 6 and 7 connate from upper angle, 7 approximated to 8 for a short distance, but not anastomosing.

The solitary example on which this genus is based was captured some thirty years ago, and is in bad condition, the head somewhat mutilated, so that I am not able to give the characters fully, but sufficiently so to indicate that it is a very distinct genus. The absence of any anastomosis of 7 of the hindwings and the generally stout build are primitive characters, but the neururation of the forewings is specialised, and the origin of 6 of hindwings is a later

character than its separate origin. It is probably derived from the Indian genus *Simaethistis*.

ANOMIMA PHAECHROA, n.sp.

♂ 18 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi 4, fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Legs pale-fuscous with darker irroration. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen concave, slightly oblique; pale-fuscous irrorated throughout with darker scales; a small, round, dark-fuscous, discal spot at end of cell beneath midcosta; a subterminal series of dark-fuscous dots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings narrow, subtriangular, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate; as forewings, but without markings.

The type is in poor condition, but amply distinguished by the generic characters. At best this must be a dull-coloured inconspicuous insect.

Q., Brisbane; one specimen.

Gen. *Palaeodes*.

Palaeodes, Hmps., A.M.N.H. (8), xii., p. 318 (1913).

Frons flat. Tongue present. Palpi long (4), porrect; second joint thickened with short rough hairs above and beneath, with a slight apical inferior tuft; terminal joint short, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rather large, rough-scaled, strongly dilated. Antennae simple except towards apex, where apices of joints are slightly dilated by whorls of scales; in ♂ shortly ciliated throughout. Thorax and abdomen rather slender, smooth. Posterior tibiae with spurs nearly equal. Forewings with 2 from shortly before angle, 3, 4, 5 approximated from about angle, 6 separate, 7, 8, 9, 10 approximated, 11 from $\frac{4}{5}$. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3, 4 connate from angle, 5 widely separate from middle of cell, 6, 7 connate, 7 anastomosing with 8. Retinaculum in ♂ not bar-shaped.

The absence of stalking of 8 and 9 of forewings distinguishes this genus.

PALAEODES SAMEALIS.

Palaeodes samealis, Hmps., A.M.N.H. (8), xii., p. 318 (1913).

N.Q., Herberton, Townsville. Q., Coolangatta, Toowoomba.

Gen. *Tanycnema*, nov.

Frons with a strong anterior tuft of hairs. Tongue present. Palpi rather long, porrect. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Antennae short. Legs long, slender; outer tibial spurs about $\frac{1}{4}$ length of inner spurs. Forewings narrow, elongate; 2 from well before angle, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 somewhat approximate at origin, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 7 arising slightly before 10, 11 free. Hindwings twice as broad as forewings; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 somewhat approximate at origin, 6 well separated at origin from 5, still more widely from 7, 7 from upper angle, closely approximated to 12 for some distance, but not anastomosing.

A peculiar, isolated, and primitive genus. The wide separation of 6 from 7 of the hindwings, and the absence of any anastomosis of 7 with 12 are primitive characters; on the other hand the relative approximation of 5 to 4 in the hindwings, and the stalking of 7 and 10 of the forewings are specialised characters, the former being unique in this family, to which the genus must, I think, be referred, though the absence of maxillary palpi (if confirmed), suggests some relationship to the *Pterophoridae*, but this may be more apparent than real.

TANYCNEMA ANOMALA, n. sp.

♂ 34 mm. Head and thorax brownish-grey. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; brownish. Antennae about $\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous. Abdomen grey; dorsum of basal segment whitish-grey. Legs brownish-grey. Forewings narrow, elongate, gradually dilating posteriorly, but only to a moderate extent, costa straight to middle, thence sinuate, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, slightly oblique; brownish-grey; costa broadly suffused with ochreous-whitish throughout; an ochreous-whitish dot at $\frac{2}{3}$ on end of cell; a suffused inwardly-oblique, fuscous streak from before apex, cutting across pale costal area, then slightly dentate to about half-way across disc; a whitish subterminal line from apical pale area to vein 3; a similar line precedes terminal edge, which is fuscous, and is itself preceded by an obscure series of fuscous dots; cilia whitish-brown. Hindwings with apex tolerably pointed, termen gently rounded, wavy; grey; cilia grey.

Q., National Park (3000 ft.), in December; one specimen.

Gen. *Euthesaura*, nov.

Frons flat. Tongue present. Palpi moderate (not exceeding 2), porrect; second joint thickened with rough hairs; terminal joint very short. Maxillary palpi short, filiform. Antennae over 1, slender, joints dilated by whorls of short scales at apices; in ♂ without ciliations. Thorax and abdomen slender; inner tibial spurs twice as long as outer. Forewings with 2 from well before angle, 3 from angle, 4 from shortly above, 5 and 6 widely separate, 7 approximated to 8, 9, which are stalked from angle, 10 approximated to them at origin, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings with a strong tuft of scales on costa beyond middle; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 and 4 approximated from angle, 5 parallel from middle of cell, 6 widely separate, 7 from angle anastomosing shortly with 8. Retinaculum in ♂ bar-shaped.

Distinguished by the comparatively short labial palpi, and short filiform maxillary palpi, costal tuft of hindwings, and very unequal tibial spurs. Type *E. glycina*.

EUTHESAURA GLYCINA, n. sp.

♂ 18-20 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi about 2; fuscous, lower edge ochreous. Antennae grey. Abdomen whitish; two basal segments and some median dorsal dots dark-fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular; costa bisinuate, apex acute, termen nearly straight, oblique;

white with patchy dark-fuscous suffusion in parts; a large basal patch prolonged along costa to beyond middle; a spot on mid-dorsum tending to be connected with costa by scattered dark scales; another dorsal spot at $\frac{1}{3}$; a large tornal spot suffusedly connected with another before termen above middle, and this with costa; a large, transversely-elongate, ochreous, fuscous-edged mark in disc beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; an interrupted, dark-fuscous line on upper half of termen; cilia whitish. Hindwings with costa slightly concave, with strong tufts of scales before and after excavation, apex rounded-rectangular, termen sinuate; white, an elongate blackish spot on base of dorsum; a broadly suffused ante-median, transverse, fuscous fascia, broader towards costa, where it contains an ochreous black-edged spot; a second fuscous fascia from tuft on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus; terminal dots and cilia as forewings.

Q., National Park (3000 ft.), in December and January; twelve specimens, all of the same sex.

EUTHESAURA CARBONARIA, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 19-21 mm. Head blackish. Palpi 1; blackish. Antennae about 1; grey, towards base blackish. Thorax and abdomen blackish. Legs dark fuscous; tarsi barred with whitish on upper surface, wholly whitish beneath. Forewings narrow to beyond middle, very strongly dilated towards termen, costa bisinuate, apex pointed, termen scarcely bowed, oblique, dark-fuscous; markings blackish; an outwardly bent, sub-basal, transverse line; a broad line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, strongly angled outwards, not reaching dorsum; a suffused whitish subcostal streak, broadening posteriorly, from second line to discal spot; discal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$ narrowly oval, transverse brownish-tinged in centre, posteriorly narrowly edged with whitish; connected by a sinuate line with $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; four, minute, whitish, nearly equidistant dots on apical third of costa; from beneath the first of these is a third transverse line to dorsum before tornus; from the second a fourth curved subterminal line to tornus; cilia dark-fuscous, with a narrow whitish basal line from apex to midtermen. Hindwings very strongly dilated beyond middle, with a strong tuft of scales on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, apex rounded, termen sinuate; as forewings but without discal spot; one or two variable whitish dots on or near second line.

Q., National Park (3000 ft.), in December and January; seven specimens, 5 ♂ 2 ♀.

Gen. *Tineodes*.

Tineodes Gn., Lep. viii., p. 236, Meyr., Tr. E.S., 1884, p. 291.
Hmps., P.Z.S., 1899, p. 284.

Frons flat. Tongue present. Palpi extremely elongate (about 8), porrect; second joint thickened with short rough hairs above and beneath; with a slight apical inferior tuft; terminal joint short, smooth, pointed. Maxillary palpi rather large, rough-scaled, strongly dilated. Antennae 1, slender, joints dilated by whorls of raised scales at apices. Thorax and abdomen slender, smooth. Legs very long and slender, inner spurs slightly longer than outer. Forewings with 2 from well

before angle, 3 from angle, 4 from shortly above, 5 and 6 widely separate, 7 closely approximated at origin to 8, 9, which are stalked, 10 closely approximated, 11 from $\frac{3}{4}$. Hindwings with 2 to 7 equidistant and parallel, 2 arising from before angle, 7 anastomosing shortly with 8 soon after origin.

Specially characterised by the extremely long palpi. Sir George Hampson (*loc. cit.*) has incorrectly described the neurulation of the hindwings.

TINEODES ADACTYLALIS.

Tineodes adactylalis Gn., Lep. viii., p. 237, Pl. 9, f. 7., Meyr.
Tr. E.S., 1884, p. 291.

Carcantia pterophoralis, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xvii., 425.

Q., Coolangatta; N.S.W., Sydney; V., Gisborne; W.A., Waroona.

Gen. **Euthrausta**, nov.

Frons with anterior tuft of hairs. Tongue present. Palpi moderately long (3 to 4), porrect or slightly depressed; second joint dilated with rough scales above and beneath; terminal joint minute, almost concealed. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform. Antennae over 1, slender, joints dilated by whorls of raised scales at apices; in ♂ with long ciliations on basal part, apical part not ciliated. Thorax and abdomen slender, not crested. Legs very long and slender, inner spurs slightly longer than outer. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from before angle, 3, 4, 5, 6 equidistant and parallel, 7 approximated at origin to 8, 9, which are stalked, 10 approximated, 11 from middle. Hindwings with 2 from middle, 3 from before angle, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 equidistant and parallel, 7 anastomosing with 8. Rectinaculum of ♂ short, bar-shaped. Type, *E. oxyprora*.

EUTHRAUSTA PHOENICEA.

Tineodes phoenicea Turn., Tr. R.S., S.A., 1908, p. 107.

N.Q., Herberton; Q., Brisbane.

EUTHRAUSTA OXYPRORA.

Tineodes oxyprora Turn., Tr. R.S., S.A. 1908, p. 108.

N.Q., Cairns; Q., Brisbane.

EUTHRAUSTA HOLOPHAEA.

Tineodes holophaea Turn., Tr. R.S., S.A., 1908, p. 108.

That this is not an aberration of the preceding is shown by the much shorter antennae ciliations of the ♂.

N.Q., Cairns.

Fam. AEGERIADAE.

In the Proc. Roy. Soc. Q., 1917, p. 78, I attempted a revision of the few known Australian species of this family, not knowing that Le Cerf was publishing at the same time an important paper on this family in Oberthur's *Etudes de Lepidopterologie Comparee*, xiv., p. 127. Since then Sir Geo. Hampson has completed a revision of the

Oriental species in the Novitates Zool., 1919, p. 46, which contains several species not known to me. It seems advisable, therefore, to give a fresh synopsis of the known Australian species,* of which there are now fifteen, all (except one introduced form) from Queensland and North Australia, and to give a tabulation of the genera.

1. Antennae dilated towards apex and ending in a minute tuft of hairs 2
- Antennae not so formed 5
2. Hindwings with 3 from angle of cell connate or stalked with 4, 5 3
- Hindwings with 3 separate from before angle 4
3. Posterior tarsi with first joint fringed with scales above Lepidopoda
- Posterior tarsi without fringe of scales above Trochilium
4. Hindwings with 3 arising from as near or nearer 2 than 5 Melittia
- Hindwings with 3 arising from nearer 5 than 2 Paranthrene
5. Hindwings with 3 and 5 stalked 6
- Hindwings with 3 arising remote from 5 Tinthia
6. ♂ without tongue, and with dense tufts of hair on middle and posterior tibiae Lophocnema
- ♂ with tongue, and without tibial tufts Diaprya

Gen. *Lepidopoda*.

Lepidopoda, Hmps., J. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., 1900, p. 43, Type, *L. heterogyna* Hmps., from India.

LEPIDOPODA XANTHOGYNA.

Lepidopoda xanthogyna, Hmps., Nov. Zool., 1919, p. 54. N.Q., Cairns.

Gen. *Trochilium*.

Trochilium, Scop., Int. Nat. Hist., p. 414 (1777).

TROCHILIUM CHRYSOPHANES.

Sesia chrysophanes, Meyr., P.L.S., N.S.W., 1886, p. 689.

♂ *Aegeria panyasis*, Druce, A.M.N.H., (7), p. 201 (1899).

♀ *Aegeria caieta*, Druce, *ibid*, p. 202.

The latter is the southern form; it differs only in the orange markings of the ♀ being replaced by yellow; the ♂ differs much less. I cannot regard it as more than a local race. Mr. Dodd has bred the species from *Alphitonia excelsa*.

N.Q., Townsville, Bowen; Q., Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, Too-woomba.

TROCHILIUM MELANOCERUM.

Conopia melanocera, Hmps., Nov. Zool., 1919, p. 71.

N.Q., Cairns, Innisfail.

TROCHILIUM TIPULIFORME.

Sesia tipuliformis, Clerck, Icones, Pl. 4, f. 1 (1759).

Tasmania; two specimens received from Mr. G. H. Hardy. This is an introduced species feeding on the currant (especially *Ribes*

nigrum), which has been introduced from Europe to America, New Zealand and Australia.

TROCHILIUM CORACODES, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 28-30 mm. Head black; sides of face white. Palpi 3, upturned, second joint rough-scaled, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$, smooth; black, in second joint mixed with white scales anteriorly. Antennae black; basal joint, with an anterior white spot; in ♂ slightly serrate with tufts of cilia, cilia $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax, abdomen and tuft black, with bluish reflections, abdomen with a few whitish scales. Forewings spatulate; black with lustrous bluish scales in disc; a narrow hyaline streak in cell, and another beneath cell towards base; cilia blackish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; 3 and 5 connate; hyaline; all veins, a spot on end of cell, and a narrow marginal line on termen and dorsum, black; cilia blackish. Underside similar.

Q., Toowoomba, in February; two specimens taken together by Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has kindly given me the type.

Gen. *Melittia*.

Melittia, Hb., Verz., p. 128.

Type, *M. bombyliiformis*, Cram., from India.

MELITTIA AMBOINENSIS.

Melittia amboinensis, Feld., Sitz. Akad. Wiess. Wien, 1861, p. 28.

Melittia amboinensis, var. *doddi*, Le Cerf, Obert. Et. Lep. Comp. xii. i., Pl. 373, f. 3119-3120 (1916), *ibid.* xiv., p. 1916.

Melittia thaumasia, Turn., P.R.S.Q., 1917, p. 81.

N.Q., Claudie River, Cairns. Also from the Archipelago and India.

MELITTIA CHALYBESCENS.

Melittia chalybescens, Misk., P.R.S., Q., 1892, p. 59.

N.Q.,

MELITTIA PROSERPINA.

Melittia proserpina, Hmps., Nov. Zool., 1919, p. 92.

N.Q., Claudie River, Cairns.

Gen. *Paranthrene*.

Paranthrene, Hb., Verz., p. 128.

Type, *P. tabaniformis*, Rott., from Europe.

PARANTHRENE OBERTHURI.

Phlogothauma oberthuri, Le Cerf, Oberth. Et. Lep. Comp. xii. i. Pl. 376, f. 3141-3142 (1916), *ibid.* xiv. p. 251.

Sciapteron terribile, Turn., P.R.S., Q., 1917, p. 81.

N.A., Port Darwin, Melville Island.

**Balataea homotona*, Swin., Cat. Oxf. Mus., p. 36, belongs to the genus *Miscera* (Glyphipterygidae).

PARANTHRENE ISOZONA.

Sesia isozona, Meyr., P.L.S., N.S.W., 1886, p. 689.
Q., Maryborough.

PARANTHRENE CAERULIFERA.

Paranthrene carulifera (misprint), Hmps., Nov. Zool., 1919,
p. 108.
N.Q., Cairns.

PARANTHRENE ZONIOTA, n. sp.

♂ 24 mm. Head with crown blackish; face whitish. Palpi whitish; extreme base and terminal joint dark-fuscous. Antennae fuscous, towards base brownish; in ♂ simple. Thorax blackish; patagia dark-grey. Abdomen blackish; a white ring on apex of fifth segment; apices of following segments whitish on under-surface; tuft blackish. Legs fuscous; anterior coxae whitish. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; hyaline; veins, a broad transverse bar at end of cell, and a terminal band dark-fuscous with purple reflections; cilia dark-fuscous. Hindwings over 2; hyaline; veins, a broad transverse bar at end of cell, and a narrow terminal band lessening towards tornus dark-fuscous.

Type in National Museum, Melbourne.

N.Q., Claudie River, in January; one specimen taken by Mr. J. A. Kershaw.

Gen. *Lophocnema*.

Lophocnema, Turn., P.R.S., Q., 1917, p. 78.
Type, *L. eusphyra*, Turn.

LOPHOCNEMA EUSPHYRA.

Lophocnema eusphyra, Turn., P.R.S., Q., 1917, p. 79.
N.Q., Cairns.

Gen. *Diaprya*.

Diaprya, Turn., P.R.S., Q., 1917, p. 79.
Glossecia, Hmps., Nov. Zool., 1919, p. 113.
Type, *D. igniflua*, Luc.

DIAPRYA IGNIFLUA.

Sesia igniflua Luc., P.L.S., N.S.W., 1893, p. 133.
Diaprya igniflua, Turn., P.R.S., Q., 1917, p. 79.
Q., Brisbane.

Gen. *Tinthia*.

Tinthia, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxi., p. 23.
Type, *T. varipes*, Wlk., from Celebes.

TINTHIA XANTHOSPILA.

Tinthia xanthospila, Hmps., Nov. Zool., 1919, p. 115.
N.Q., Cooktown.